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A DAY IN HAWAII'S
LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 9.)

the dignity of his home life was proper. The new law would cause many crimes in the country. It is a check whereby a husband is refrained from doing unlawful acts. He advocated the use of the saying, "When in anger count ten." As to being Americans, he was proud that the Hawaiian girls were not becoming Americans too fast.

Dickey, the author of the bill, made a final reply to the adverse report of the committee. He said if he thought the law really protected the family, he would not ask to see it repealed. He did not know an instance where it helped the family. As to being termed "bulls and huffers," he said if the report was adopted, the solons should be termed "calves."

Kumalae favored the report. His arguments were devoid of horse-sense and were almost as ridiculous as those of his near by desk neighbor, Kaniho. The old law, to him, was like a trusted friend or an antidote for disease.

Paele didn't want the new Act, and the repealing of the old law would prohibit a woman from getting her dower rights.

Beckley caused the first excitement of the day by calling the attention of the Chair to Emmeluth's attacks upon the Kamehameha Schools and instructors. He was one of the first sons of the Kamehameha Schools; he intended to protect its interests. As to teaching the young people in such a way that their wants could not be supplied, he denied the imputation. He said that Emmeluth had made no mention of the fact that the means of satisfying wants are furnished by that institution. The principle of the school was to teach handicraft. Whatever desires had been taught him, the means of satisfying his desires had also been taught him. He roasted Emmeluth as he went along.

Emmeluth, testy as he was, replied to Beckley. He admitted that Beckley was right in some ways. Puuki and Makekau entered objections to Emmeluth talking further on the subject, but he was privileged to continue by the Chair.

Emmeluth said that the records will show that the graduates of Kamehameha found more employment on the police force and as hack-drivers. His statements caused the greatest excitement of the day. Interpreter Wise, who is also a Kamehameha graduate, said that Emmeluth did not tell the truth. A stormy debate began in many quarters, points of order were called, and for a few minutes a wordy scrap seemed imminent.

Robertson arose to state that the motion to adopt the report was out of order, as if the report was adopted the bill would be killed. The rules did not allow an adverse report to be adopted at the second reading of the bill. Dickey said the point was well taken.

The Speaker ruled the point of order was not well taken. Robertson asked whether or not if the report was adopted the bill would be rejected. The Speaker said it would be. Then Robertson said that under the rules a bill could not be rejected or "killed" at its second reading. Overruled by the Speaker.

Emmeluth asked to be excused from voting, not being sufficiently versed as to the bill or report. The Chair granted the request.

The Chair was, without doubt, wrong in his ruling, but was determined, as a House Ruler, to stand with the majority, and force the measure through, rules or no rules. The vote on ayes and noes was as follows: Ayes, 19; noes, 5; and the report was adopted.

Prendergast made a report for the Printing Committee of bills printed and ready for the House, as follows: House Bill 28, An Act to Adopt a Flag for the Territory of Hawaii; 29, Relating to Cane and Dray Tax; 31, Relating to Education of Hawaiian Youths Abroad; 33, Suppression of Vice, and Immoral and Lewd Practices; 44, To Establish and Maintain School Libraries.

Upon motion of Beckley, the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dilatory House members caused that branch of the Legislature to be delayed twenty minutes in assembling for the afternoon session. The Miscellaneous Committee reported favorably on Bill 34, for a Great Seal. The bill was considered under suspension of rules. The bill, which contains a myriad of heraldic phrases, upset the clerk when he was called upon to read the bill through. The report of the committee to which was referred the bill recommended its passage. Prendergast moved the report be adopted and the bill read for the second time. Dickey said the Hawaiian translation of the bill was not perfect, and objected to it being placed before the members in its present form. Amendments were made and adopted and the bill passed at the second reading. It will be made the order of the day "for tomorrow."

Makekau objected to the word "tomorrow," as "tomorrow" would never come, and moved that instead of being made the order of the day for "tomorrow" the words "Thursday, March 14," The House took Makekau's joke in earnest and adopted his motion.

Emmeluth presented a report from the Judiciary Committee on House Bill 18, relating to felonies and misdemeanors. The report recommended minor changes and the adoption of the bill. Robertson moved it be laid on the table and taken up with the bill.

Ahuli, "the silent member," suddenly awoke and asked to have the report read over again. His request was ignored, and the Robertson motion was adopted.

Beckley, for Committee on Public Health, read a report favoring the passage of House Bill 20, relating to cemeteries. Tabled.

Beckley read a communication from the Board of Health relating to a regulation preventing persons afflicted with or suspected of having leprosy and tuberculosis from entering the Territory from other countries, and he introduced a bill relating to the diseases. Beckley said the Board of Health had deemed it necessary to have such a law enacted, and under the rules a standing committee could introduce bills without first giving notice, and Makekau objected. The proposed bill met with a stormy reception. The most serious objection was the manner of introduction, and Chairman Beckley was charged with having introduced the measure without consulting the other members of the committee. Kaniho at once repudiated the statement, as he had sanctioned it. Gillman came to the rescue of the chairman. He did not want Hawaii to become the dumping-ground of pulmonary troubles and other incurable diseases. Protection was the watchword of every country. Instead of being blamed, Beckley should be praised. He might be premature, but showed what a good chairman Beckley was. He was no laggard. The members should not be governed by petty personal interests, but by the interest of the country at large. Makekau and Puuki kicked vigorously.

After all the discussion, the vote resulted in a victory for Beckley, and the bill was passed at its first reading. The Speaker said affairs were getting into a hopeless muddle; that he did not know where he was "at," and called for a motion.

Upon motion of Monsarrat the order of the day was taken up.

The Act to repeal certain obsolete laws was referred back to the committee to be corrected.

House Bill 16, relating to jurisdiction of District Magistrates, was read for the

second time, section by section, together with the committee report. Kumalae moved the word "on," in the section which says that "An Act shall take effect on the day of publication," be changed to "from," which was done. The bill passed its second reading, and will be read for the third time tomorrow.

House Bill 17, governing procedure in criminal cases, was read for the second time by sections, and passed. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

BROWN SPRINGS

A SENSATION

Self-Respect Compels Him to
Leave Judiciary Committee.

REPORTS of committees and action upon bills marked the day in the Senate and it was not until the afternoon session that anything of particular interest turned up. While not entirely unexpected, the action of Senator Cecil Brown in resigning from further duty on the judiciary committee took the Senate by surprise, as did also the immediate acceptance of his resignation by the chair and the appointment of Senator Achi to fill the vacancy thus created.

The first work in the morning to come before the body was the report of the ways and means committee by Senator Kaniho, relative to Senate bill No. 5, concerning the biennial fiscal period of the Territory of Hawaii. Cecil Brown moved that it be adopted and the same was ordered typewritten and will be read for the third time today.

Senator White rendered a report for the judiciary committee as follows: "The majority of the judiciary committee, to whom Senate bill No. 1 was referred, beg to report that they have carefully examined same and recommend that the bill do not pass. The bill presents many bad features, the main one being the fact that five of the majority party of the Senate would be appointed to terms of only two years, while only two of the minority party would receive appointments for a like period. The Organic Act provides that the details of appointments shall be provided by the Legislature, and the majority of the committee think that it would be best to follow the plan which prevailed in the Legislatures of the several States in regard to the election of United States Senators.

"We do therefore recommend a concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the two Houses of this Legislature and the election by the members thereof in such joint session of eight Senators who shall hold their offices for the term of four years."

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this report and Senator Baldwin moved to lay the report on the table. Cecil Brown, the minority mem-

ber of the committee, thought that the proceedings were irregular, as he had not even been informed that there was to be a meeting of the judiciary committee, and had therefore had no opportunity to have his say in the matter.

Baldwin's motion was lost and a motion by Kaniho to adopt the report was carried. A recess was then taken until 1:30 o'clock.

The committee on printing reported progress, stating that several more bills had been received from the printers and were ready for distribution.

Senator White tendered a report on bill No. 3 from the judiciary committee and suggested that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The bill was proposed amendment to section 2009 of the Civil Laws and was introduced by Cecil Brown.

Brown at once rose to his feet and stated that out of respect to himself he would be unable to act further upon the judiciary committee. "I can no longer act with the other gentlemen on the committee and I must ask the president to accept my resignation," he said. "These two bills were introduced by me and the majority have seen fit to refuse them, therefore I refuse to work any more on this committee."

White explained that he wanted this report to be laid on the table for some future time and taken up with the majority report at some later date. A motion was made to this effect and was carried.

The resignation of Senator Brown was accepted by the chair on the ground that the delay in meeting by this committee was sufficient excuse for the resignation of C. Brown and he appointed Senator Achi in his stead.

White offered report of judiciary committee on bill No. 26 and recommended the passage of the same. The bill will make exempt certain properties from attachment or execution.

Senator Paris asked that the bill introduced by him several days ago be read by its title and same was done.

Cecil Brown introduced a bill providing for the use of typewriters in the recording office and same was passed to the printing committee.

Senator J. Brown desired to read the bill introduced by him on Monday prohibiting capital punishment and was granted permission by the chair. The balance of the session was taken up in arguments concerning several bills introduced and adjournment taken until this morning.

In an address before the annual convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Jersey, the Rev. A. R. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the General Missionary Society, arranged United States Attorney General Griggs for his action in connection with the Army canteen question. The speaker was applauded and the mention of Mr. Griggs' name elicited a storm of hisses.

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